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One Hundred Thirty-eight Generations From Adam

BEING A PEDIGREE TRACED FROM ADAM TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

GEORGE EDWARD CONGDON

CS71.C751 1911

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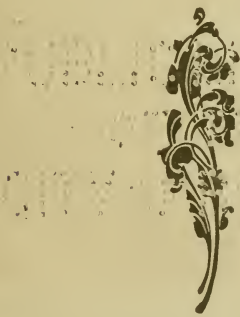

Hiawatha, Kansas.
Ewing Herbert, Printer
1910

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Preface

Ten years ago I published in a local paper a pedigree extending back to Kenneth I of Scotland. There was a considerable demand for this on the part of relatives and friends and, as I had no means of supplying it, I have now decided to reprint the pedigree in this enlarged and more attractive form. This original pedigree constitutes the last three chapters of the book, and, I have no reason to doubt, is entirely reliable. To this I have added a pedigree extending back to Adam, as a basis using one found in O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," diligently compared with and enlarged from the histories of Ireland written by the Four Masters and by Keating, and also similar ancient histories of Scotland, which in turn were based on early records, some of which are no longer extant. I have presented this simply as a matter of curiosity and would have no one suppose that I put any faith in it. To the careful student its sources, method of construction, and motives, are matters of deep interest, but can be only touched on in the brief notes I could here give.

G. E. CONGDON.

Hiawatha, Kansas, Dec. 1, 1910.

CHAPTER I. FROM ADAM TO NOAH.

"Some people profess astonishment how it should be possible to trace to Adam the origin of any man. My answer to that is, that it was easy for the Gaels to keep themselves (traced) even to Adam, because they had, from the time of Gaedheal down, 'druids' who used to preserve their generations of descent and their transactions in every expedition (of all) that befel them up to reaching Ireland, as is clear from the history following: and, moreover, they had an affection for science, insomuch that it was owing to his learning Niul, the father of Gaedhael, obtained every possession he got: and also the length the Gaels have been without change in the possession of one and the same country; and the excellence of the order they laid down for the preservation of the record, as we have said."—The History of Ireland, by Goeffrey Keating, D. D. Vol. I. p. 91.

1. ADAM.

For an account of his creation, and that of his wife Eve "the mother of all living" (Gen. 3:20), the reader is referred to the early chapters of Genesis. "The fifteenth year of the life of Adam, Cain and his sister Calmana were born: the thirtieth year of the life of Adam, Abel and his sister Delbora were born: at the end of a hundred and thirty years of the life of Adam, Seth was born, ac-

cording to the Hebrews, as is read in Polychronicon."—Keating, Vol. I, p. 133, Book I, sec. IV. "And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years, and he died."—Gen. 5:5.

2. SETH

was born after the murder of Abel and the curse pronounced upon Cain. The name means "substitute." "And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years" (Gen. 5:8).

3. ENOS

born when his father was an hundred and five years old, lived nine hundred and five years (Gen. 5:6, 11).

4. CAINAN

(Heb. Kenan) was born when his father was ninety years old. He lived to the age of nine hundred and ten years (Gen. 5:9, 14).

5. MAHALALEEL

(Gr. Malaleel, Luke 3:37) was begotten by Cainan at the age of seventy years. He lived to be eight hundred ninety-five years of age (Gen. 5:12, 17).

6. JARED

(Heb. Jered), born in his father's sixty-fifth year, lived to the age of nine hundred sixty-two years (Gen. 5:15, 20)

7. ENOCH

"the seventh from Adam" (Jude 14), begotten when Jared was one hundred sixty-two years old, lived to the

age of three hundred sixty-five years (Gen. 5:18, 23). "And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him" (Gen. 5:24). "By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death; and was not found, because God had translated him"(Heb. 11:5).

8. METHUSELAH

(Gr. Mathusala, Luke 3:37), begotten when his father Enoch was sixty-five years old, lived to the advanced age of nine hundred sixty-nine years(Gen. 5:21, 27). He was the oldest of the antediluvians.

9. LAMECH

(Heb. Lemech), born when his father was one hundred eighty-seven years old, died at the age of seven hundred seventy-seven years.

10. NOAH

(Gr. Noe, Luke 3:36), was begotten when Lamech was one hundred eighty-two years old. During his day the people of the earth were destroyed by a great flood. Noah and his family, "eight souls" (I Peter 3:20), were saved by the ark, the building of which is described in the sixth chapter of Genesis. These eight were "Noah and his wife, whose name was Coba, and his three sons Sem, Cham, and Japheth, and their wives, Olla, Oliva, and Olivana."—Keating, Vol. I, p. 137. Other authorities give the name of Noah's wife as Titea. "And all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years"(Gen. 9:29).

CHAPTER II. FROM JAPHETH TO MILESIUS.

11. JAPHETH.

"And Noah begat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth" (Gen. 10:1), "and unto them were sons born after the flood" (Gen. 10:1).

12. MAGOG.

"The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras" (Gen 10:2; I Chron. 1:5). "By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations" (Gen. 10:5).

13. BAATH.

"We shall here set down the genealogical account of the posterity of Magog, according to the book of invasion which is called Cin Droma Sneachta*; and that authority existed before Patrick came to Ireland. What it says is, that Magog had three sons, namely Baath, Iobath, and Fathachta. From Baath came Fenius Farsaidh, the ancestor of the posterity of Gaedheal."—Keating, Vol. I, p. 227, Book I, Sec. XIII. Baath was the first king of Scythia, which came to him upon division of lands by Noah with his sons and by Japheth of his part with his sons. He begat

*A foot note says, "An ancient record, not now known."

14. FEINIUS FARSAIDH.

He became king of Scythia and determined to learn the various languages which arose after the confusion of tongues at Babel. Previous to this time there had been one common language called Gortighern by the Book of Invasions (Keating, Vol. II, page 3, Book I, Sec. XV). For this purpose he traveled extensively among the different nations and then established schools for the teaching of the various languages on the Plain of Seanair (Shinar?—see Gen. 11:2) in the city which Cin Droma Sneachta calls Eathena (Keating, page 7). "He (Ceannfaolaidh the Learned, also states that it was about this time that Niul, the tanist son of Feinius Farsaidh, was born, and that the same Feinius continued in charge of the school for twenty years in order that this son who was born to him might be acquainted with the several languages" (Ibid., page 9). "Now after twenty years Feinius returned to Scythia and established schools there, and appointed Gaedheal son of Eathor to take charge of them." "Moreover it was through friendship for Gaedheal son of Eathor that Niul son of Feinius Farsaidh gave the name Gaedheal to the son which Scota daughter of Pharao Cincris bore him, as Ceannfaolaidh the Learned says in the Uraicheapt." (Ibid., page 11). "When Feinius had been twenty-two years sovereign of Scythia, after his return from the Plain of Seanair, being at the point of death, he bequeathed the sovereignty of Scythia to Neanul, his eldest son, and left to Niul, his youngest son,

only what profit he derived from the sciences and the various languages which he used to teach in the public schools of the country'' (Ibid., same page).

15. NIUL.

''When Niul had been a long time conducting the public schools in Scythia, his fame for knowledge and wisdom spread through the nations generally, so that on account of his great reputation Pharao Cincris, king of Egypt, sent envoys to him, inviting him to Egypt to teach the sciences and the various languages to the youths of that country.'' This invitation Niul accepted, and the king gave him the land called Capacyront (or Campus Circit) beside the Red Sea. ''He also gave his own daughter Scota in marriage to Niul'' (Ibid., page 15). ''As to Niul, it was when he was sojourning at Capacyront beside the Red Sea, and when Scota had given birth to Gaedheal, that the children of Israel escaped from Pharao and marched to the shore of the Red Sea and made an encampment beside Capacyront where Niul dwelt.'' Niul met them, discoursed with them and learned from Aaron the story of Israel and God's dealing with Pharao, and entering into an alliance and friendship with Aaron, offered him food and provisions. All this Aaron reported to Moses (Ibid., page 17). ''And that same night a serpent came upon Gaedheal as he was swimming, and wounded him so that he was at the point of death; and others say that it was from the desert it came and wounded him in bed. His people told Niul to take the lad to

Moses; and he took Gaedheal into the presence of Moses. Moses prayed to God, and applied the rod he held in his hand to the wound and thus healed it. And Moses said that, in what place soever the stock of that youth would settle, there no serpent would ever have venom, and this is verified in Crete, an island of Greece, in which some of his posterity are; it is without serpents as Ireland is. And although there were serpents in Ireland up to the coming of Patrick, I do not think they had venom; or I imagine it is the demons that are called serpents in the life of Patrick" (Ibid., page 19)

Here (page 21) to explain the names Fenian, Gael or Clan-na-Gael, and Scot, Keating quotes an old Irish verse:

"The Feni are named from Feinius
The meaning is not difficult;
The Gaels from comely Gaedheal Glas,
The Scots from Scota."

Others derive the name of the O'Neill family from Niul.

16. GAEDHEAL.

or Gaodhal, called in the Latin versions Gedalius. "Some time afterwards Niul died, and Gaedheal and his mother took possession of his lands" (Ibid., page 23).

17. EASRU.

or Asruth. "Thereafter a son was born to Gaedheal in Egypt, namely Easru son of Gaedheal—" (Ibid.).

18. SRU

or Sruth, "—and some time after that a son was born to him in turn, Sru son of Easru, son of Gaedheal, and these possessed the same lands and dwelt thereon" (Ibid.). Sru was expelled from Egypt, and with his followers headed an expedition till they reached the Island of Crete where he died (Ibid., page 27).

19. EIBHEAR SCOT

also called Heber Scot or Scutt, son of Sru, then assumed authority until the expedition arrived in Scythia entering by the River Tanais (Ibid., page 27). "And when they had arrived in Scythia, war and strife arose between themselves and their kinsmen, namely, the children of Neanul son of Feinius Farsaidh;" (sentence continued under 23).

20. BEODHAMAN,

or Beouman, King of Scythia.

21. AGHNAMAN,

or Oghaman, King of Scythia.

22. TAT,

or Tait, King of Scythia.

23. AGHNON,

or Agnan,—"and they contended with one another for the mastery of the country until it happened that Aghnon son of Tat, the fifth in descent from Eibhear Scot, slew his own cousin, Reafloir son of Rifill, of the race of Neanul, who was then king of Scythia" (Ibid., page 31). "Now, as to the children of Reafloir son of Rifill, he had two sons, to wit,

Neanul and Rifill, and they collected an army against the descendants of Gaedheal, to banish them completely from the country; and the descendants of Gaedheal came together, and left the country in a body, going through the land of the Breast-Seared, who are called Amazons, to the border of the Caspian Sea. There they took ship and went on sea, and landed on an island in the Caspian Sea, where they remained a year; and their leaders in that expedition were Aghnon and Eibhear, two sons of Tat son of Aghnaman, son of Beodhaman, son of Fibhear Scot, son of Sru, son of Easru, son of Gaedheal" (Ibid., page 33). And Aghnon died on that island.

24. LAIMHFHIONN.

And at the end of a year they all quitted the island, and on their voyage they encountered mermaids and met a seer Caicher who "foretold them that they would not find a dwelling place anywhere till they reached Ireland, and that it was not they themselves who would reach it but their descendants. Thence they set out and reached Gothia; and to Laimhfhionn was born a renowned son called Eibhear Gluinfhionn" (Ibid.)

25. EIBHEAR GLUINFHIONN,

or Heber Glunfionn, King of Getulia, where he died; his posterity for eight generations were Kings of Getulia. This Getulia was where the city of Carthage was afterward built.

26. AGHNONFHIONN,

King of Getulia*.

27. EIBRIC,

or Febric Glas, King of Getulia.

28. NEANUL,

or Nenuall, King of Getulia.

29. NUADHA,

or Nuadhad, King of Getulia.

30. EALLOIT,

or Alladh, King of Getulia.

31. EARCHAIDH,

or Arcadh, King of Getulia.

32. DEAGHAIDH,

or Deagh, King of Getulia.

33. BRATHA,

or Brath, born in Gothia (Getulia), put to sea, and landed on the coast of Spain. "From Bratha Braganza in Portugal in named," says Keating. It would seem more reasonable to derive the House of Braganza from the name of his son Breoghan. "They routed the natives thriee, after they had come to land, that is, the race of Tubal son of Japhet" (Keating, page 39).

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*Keating omits this generation. It is given in O'Hart's pedigree, but I do not know on what authority.

34. BREOGHAN.

"And Breoghan son of Bratha was born" (Ibid.). "This Breoghan had ten sons, namely, Breogha, Fuad, Muirtheimhne, Cuailgne, Cuala, Bladh, Eibhle, Nar, Ioth, and Bile. And hereupon the same author* composed this stanza:

The ten sons of Breoghan without faltering:
Breogha, Fuad, and Muirtheimhne,
Cuailgne, Cuala, noble Bladh,
Eibhle, Nar, Ioth, and Bile.

Now Galamh, who is called Milidh of Spain, was a son of the Bile here mentioned; and although Bile be the last-named of the sons of Breoghan in the stanza given above, the authors of our records assert that he was the eldest of Breoghan's sons" (Ibid., page 41).

35. BILE

succeeded his father in the rule of the country.

36. GALAMH or MILIDH.

"And when the race of Breoghan had multiplied and had conquered the greater part of Spain, a mighty son of renowned deeds called Galamh was born to Bile son of Breoghan; and it is he who is named Milidh of Spain" (Ibid.). He was seized with a desire to visit Scythia, and so equipped thirty ships. After reaching Scythia he was made commander of the forces of the country. His prowess aroused the jealousy of Reaflior the king, who con-

*The stanza is quoted from Giolla Caomhain.

spired against him and was slain. Milidh then put to sea and proceeded to Egypt. "At this time a great war took place between king Pharao and the King of Aethiopia. Pharao, when he had satisfied himself as to the valour and prowess of Milidh, made him commander of his army to oppose the army of the Aethiopians and he fought the Aethiopian army in many battles and conflicts; and Milidh was most successful, so that his fame and renown spread throughout the nations, so that, as a consequence Pharao gave him his own daughter to wife, who was called Scota, from being the wife of Milidh, who was of the race of Scot. And she bore him two sons in Egypt, namely Eibhear Fionn and Aimhirgin; and immediately on Milidh's reaching Egypt, he set twelve of the youths who accompanied him to learn the principal crafts of Egypt, so that each of them might become proficient in his own craft at the end of the seven years that he dwelt in Egypt.

As for Milidh, he bethought him that Caicher the Druid had foretold, long before, to his ancestor Laimhfhionn, that it was in Ireland that his descendants would obtain permanent sovereignty; and accordingly he fitted out sixty ships, putting the full number of warriors into them, and bade farewell to Pharao" (Ibid. page 43). After some adventure, the fleet, with his sons on board reached Ireland. In the Latin chronicles Milidh is called Milesius, and therefore his descendants are known as the Milesian kings of Ireland.

SONG OF INNISFAIL.

They came from a land beyond the sea,
And now o'er the western main
Set sail, in their good ships, gallantly,
From the sunny land of Spain.
"Oh, where's the Isle we've seen in dreams,
"Our destin'd home or grave?"
Thus sung they as, by the morning's beams,
They swept the Atlantic wave.

And, lo, where afar o'er ocean shines
A sparkle of radiant green,
As though in that deep lay emerald mines,
Whose light thro' the wave was seen.
"T is Innisfail* 't is Innisfail!"
Rings o'er the echoing sea;
While, bending to heaven, the warriors hail
The home of the brave and free.

Then turn'd they unto the Eastern wave,
Where now their Day-God's eye
A look of such sunny omen gave
As lighted up sea and sky.
Nor frown was seen through sky or sea,
Nor tear o'er leaf or sod,
When first on their Isle of Destiny
Our great forefathers trod.

—Thomas Moore.

*The Island of Destiny, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

CHAPTER III. FROM MILESIUS TO AENGHUS TUIRMHEACH TEAMHRACH.

In this and the chapters immediately following I have used besides Keating's History, the Annals of Ireland written by the Four Masters. This was in the ancient Gaelic and I have consulted both the Latin translation by O' Conor (1824), and the English translation by O' Donovan (1851).

37. HEREMON.

In the year of the world 3500* the fleet of the sons of Milidh came to Ireland "to take it from the Tuatha-De-Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharao, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scota is (to be seen) between Sliabh Mis and the sea" (The Four Masters—O'Donovan). For a time

*The dates in this and the following chapter are those in the Annals of the Four Masters. The careful reader will notice they are not the dates given in our common English Bible, which are due to Bishop Ussher (Annales Veteris Testamenti, 1650), and which make 4000 years between the creation of man and the birth of Christ, while these give the birth of Christ as occurring in the year 5200.

Heremon and his brother Hemer held joint sovereignty. Later a dispute arose between them in consequence of which a battle was fought and Hemer was slain. For many generations the rule was held first by the one family and then by the other as the fortunes of war decided. Heremon became the second king of Ireland (A. M. 3502-3516). His wife was Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Heremon had married in Spain. On landing in Ireland she requested of her husband that the place she should most like of all in the kingdom should be forever after called by her name, and be the principal seat of her posterity. This request was granted and she called the place Tea-mur—the palace of Tea (Annals of Clonmacnoise, translated by Mageoghegan). Such, the old historians would have us believe, is the origin of the famous Hall of Tara. Associated with the landing in Ireland also is the story of the Stone of Destiny, though tradition is not agreed, one account saying that the sons of Milesius brought it to Ireland with them and another that they found it already there. It was called Lia Fail (the Stone of Destiny) because it was in destiny that wherever this stone should be there should a man of the Scotic nation, that is of the seed of Milesius, be in the sovereignty of the country. An ancient Gaelic rhyme, em-

bodying the prophecy is reproduced herewith. Trans-

Cinead Scoit, faor an fine,
Mun ba breug an fáisdine,
Mar a bfuigid an lia fáil,
Dligid flaitear do gabáil.

lated it reads:

The Scotic nation, noble the race,
Unless the prophecy be false,
Ought to obtain dominion,
Where they shall find the Lia Fail.

This stone will be mentioned several times in this account. It is now in the Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey. The card on the chair (in the picture) bears the following inscription:

Queen Victoria and all English
Sovereigns from 1272 have been Crown'd
on this Chair, and under the seat is
the celebrated Stone, upon which the
Monarchs of antient Scotland and of
Ireland were Crown'd for many centuries.
Edwd I brought it from Scotland in 1296.

CORONATION CHAIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

After a reign of fifteen years Heremon died at Rath-Beothaigh over the Eoir, in Argat-Ross.

W. E. Curtis, in a letter published in the Chicago Record-Herald of June 3, 1901, gives an interesting version of the origin of this stone, which makes it the stone which Jacob used for a pillow when he left his father's home in search of a wife and had the vision of the ladder to heaven and angels ascending and descending. Jacob set the stone up as an altar, poured oil upon it and called the place Bethel. Later all the kings of Judah were crowned upon it and at the destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the Babylonian captivity, the prophet Jeremiah rescued it, and also the princess Circa, the daughter of King Zedekiah, and with them fled to Egypt. Later the princess, taking the stone with her, journeyed to Ireland and in Tara was married to Heremon. Then for centuries all the Irish kings were crowned upon it until it was carried to Scotland by Fergus and later brought to England by Edward I. It will be noticed that this story, which can not be reconciled with the one given above and yet which is perhaps just as credible, gives an ancestral line which could be traced easily back to King David.

38. IRIAL FAIDH,

(Eurialus Faidh, Irialus Vates, Iriell the prophet), the tenth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3519-3530). He came to the throne by slaying the sons of Hemer in the battle of Cuil-Marta, and died at Magh-Muaidhe.

39. EITHRIAL

(Latin, Ethrialus), eleventh monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3530-3549). He succeeded his father, and was slain in the battle of Raeire, by Conmhael, son of Hemer.

40. FOLLACH,

(Latin, Fallachus), son of Eithrial.

41. TIGHERNMAS

(or Tighearnmhas, Latin Tigern Masius), son of Follach,

son of Eithrial, thirteenth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3580-3656). He came to the throne by slaying Conmael, mentioned above, in the battle of Aenach-Macha. It will be seen that he enjoyed a long and prosperous reign. During his time, Uchadan, an artificer, smelted the first gold in Ireland. At this time, too, clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green. Tighernmas, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland about him, died at the meeting of Magh-Slecht, in Breifne, at the worshiping of Crom Cruach, which was the principal idol of adoration in Ireland.

42. EANBHOTH,

son of Tighernmas.

43. SMIORGHULL,

son of Eanbhoth.

44. FIACHA LABHRAINNE

(or Faichaidh Labruinne, Latin Fiachus Lawranna), "son of Smiorghull, son of Eanbhoth, son of Tighearnmhas" (Keating), eighteenth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3728-3751). He came to the throne by slaying Eochaidh, the previous monarch, in the battle of Carman (Wexford), and was himself slain by Eochaidh Mumho, of Munster, in the battle of Bealgadan.

45. AENGUS OLMUCADHA

(or Aonghus Olmucaidh, Latin Aeneas Ollmucha), son of the preceeding, slew Eochaidh in the battle of Cliach, and became the twentieth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3773-

3790). He fell in the battle of Carmann, by Enna Airgtheach, who succeeded him.

46. MAEN

(or Maon, Latin Maine), son of Aengus Olmucadha.

47. RAITHEACHTAIGH

(or Roitheachtaigh, Latin Rothactus), son of Maen, slew Enna Airgtheach in the battle of Raighne, and became the twenty-second monarch of Ireland (A. M. 3818-3842). He was slain by Sedna, son of Airtri, at Cruachain.

48. DIAN

(Latin Denius), son of the preceding.

49. SIRNA

(or Siorna Saoghlach), "son of Dian, son of Roitheachtaigh, son of Maon" (Keating), slew Oilioll, son of Slanoll, and succeeded him as the thirty-fourth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4020-4169). He is said to have reigned one hundred and fifty years. He was slain by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillinn.

50. OILIOLL OLLCHAIN

(Latin Olillus Olchaonus), son of Sirna.

51. GAILLCHAIDH

(Latin Gillchodus, or Gialchadus), son of Olioll Olchain, slew Elim Oillfinshneachta, son of Roitheachtaich, and succeeded him as the thirty-seventh monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4178-4186). He in turn was slain by Art Imleach, in Magh Muaidhe.

52. NUADHAT FINNFAIL

(or Nuadha Fionn Fail), son of Giallchaidh, slew Art Im-

leach and became the thirty-ninth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4199-4238). He in turn was slain by Breas, son of Art Imleach.

53. AEDHAN GLAS,

son of Nuadhat Finnfail.

54. SIMON BREAC

(or Simeon Breac, the Gaelic form is Siomon m breac, Simonius maculatus), son of Aedhan Glas, came to the throne by slaying Sedna Innarraigh. He was the forty-fourth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4291-4296). He was slain by Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innaraigh.

55. MUIREADHACH BOLGRACH

was the forty-sixth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4306-4307). He came to the throne by slaying Duach Finn in the battle of Magh, and after reigning a month and a year was himself slain by Enda Dearg, son of Duach.

56. FIACHA TOLGRACH

(or Fiachaidh, Latin Fiachus), son of the foregoing, was the fifty-fifth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4395-4404). He came to the throne by slaying Art, son of Lughaidh, and after a reign of ten years fell by Oilioll, son of Art, in Boirinn.

57. DUACH LADHGRACH,

son of the preceding, was the fifty-ninth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4453-4462). He slew Airgeatmhar, the preceding monarch, and was slain by Lughaidh Laighdhe after a reign of ten years.

58. EOCHAIDH BUADHACH

son of Duach Ladhgrach.

59. UGAINE MOR

(Latin Huganius Magnus, Ugaine the Great), son of Eochaidh Buadhach, in revenge of his foster-mother, Macha Mongruadh, slew Reachtaidh, the preceding king and son of Lughaidh, and became the sixty-sixth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4567-4606). He reigned full forty years and "was called Ughaine Mor, as his reign was great, since he held sway over the islands of western Europe" (Keating). He had twenty-two sons and three daughters among whom he divided Ireland. "This Ugaine was he who exacted oaths by all the elements visible and invisible, from the men of Ireland in general, that they would never contend for the sovereignty of Ireland with his children or his race" (The Four Masters—O'Donovan). Nevertheless he was slain by his own brother Badhbhchadh, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, at Tealach-an-chosgair, in Magh-Muireadha, in Bregia.

60. COBHTHACH CAEL BREAGH

Badhbhchadh ruled but a day and a half when he was slain by Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine, who reigned two years, and was slain by his brother Cobhthach Cael Breagh. He was the sixty-ninth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4609-4658). His mother was Ceasair Chruthach, daughter of the king of the French. He fell at Dinn-righ, on the brink of the Bearbha, slain by Labhraidh Loingseach, son of Oilioll Aine.

61. MELGHE MOLBTHACH

(Latin Melgius Laudabilis), son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, came to the throne by slaying Labhraidh Loingseach. He was the seventy-first monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4678-4694). He fell in the battle of Claire, by Modhcorb.

62. IREREO

(called by some historians Iaranngleo Fathach), son of the preceding, was the seventy-fourth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4720-4726). He came to the throne by slaying Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh, and was slain in turn by Fearcorb, son of Modhcorb.

63. CONNLA CAEMH

(Connla the Comely, Latin Connlaus Mansuetus, "Connla the Gentle"), son of Irereo, slew Fearcorb, and became the seventy-sixth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4738-4757). He died at Teamhair (Tara.)

64. OILIOLL CAISFHIACLACH

(Olillus Denti-scaber, Oilioll of the bent or crooked teeth), son of Connla Caemh, was the seventy-seventh monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4758-4782). He was slain by Adamair, son of Fearcorb.

65. EOCHAIDH AILTLEATHAN

(i. e. Eochaidh of the Broad Joints, or of the Broadhouse, called also Eochaidh Foiltleathan, and Eochodius Comatus), son of the preceding, came to the throne by slaying Adamair. He was the seventy-ninth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4788-4804). He was slain by Fearghus Fortamhail.

66. AENGHUS TUIRMHEACH TEAMHRACH (Aengusius Sator Temorensis), son of the preceding, slew Fearghus in the battle of Teamhair (Tara), and became the eighty-first monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4816-4875). The Annals of Clonmacnoise speak of him as follows: "Enos succeeded, and was a very good king. He left issue two goodly and noble sons, Enna Ayneagh and Fiagha Ferwara. The most part of the kings of Ireland descended of his son Enna, and the Kings of Scotland, for the most part, descended of Fiagha, so as the great houses of both kingdoms derive their pedigrees from them. He was of the sept of Heremon, and reigned 32 years, and then died quietly at Taragh, in his bed." The Four Masters give him a reign of sixty years.

CHAPTER IV. FROM AENGHUS TUIRMHEACH TEAMHRACH TO CONN OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES.

67. ENNA AIGHNEACH,

son of Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach, came to the throne by slaying Nia Sedhamain, son of Adhamair. He was the eighty-fourth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 4888-4907). He was slain by Crimhthan Cosgrach, in the battle of Ard-Crimhthainn.

68. EASAMAN EAMHNA,

son of Enna Aighneach*.

*Keating puts in two additional generations here, for he makes Easaman Eamhna, "son of Blathacht, son of Labhraidh Lorc, son of Eanna Aighneach." This will compensate for the omission of a generation at No. 26.

69. ROIGNEN RUADH,

son of Easaman Eamhna.

70. FIONNLOGH,

(or, Finnlogha), son of Roignen Ruadh.

71. FIONN

(or Finn), son of Fionnlogh.

72. EOCHAIDH FEIDHLEACH

(Eochodius Justus), son of Fionn, came to the throne by slaying Fachtha Fathach, son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe. He was the ninety-third monarch of Ireland (A. M. 5058-5069). He rescinded the division of Ireland in twenty-five parts, which had been made three centuries before his time by the monarch Ugaine Mor, and divided the kingdom into five provinces, over each of which he appointed a pentarch or provincial king, who was obedient and tributary to himself. Benia, daughter of Criomhthann, was the mother of Eochaidh Feidhlioch. "This monarch had three sons, Breas, Nar, and Lothar, commonly called the three Finns of Eamhain; and six daughters, Mumhain, Eile, Meadhbh, Deardre, Clothra, and Eithne, of whom strange stories are told in ancient Irish manuscripts: but of all his children by far the most celebrated was Meadhbh or Mab, who is still remembered as the queen of the fairies of the Irish, and the Queen Mab of Spenser's Faery Queen, in which this powerful virago, queen and quean of Connaught, is diminished to a ludicrous size in her fairy state" (O'Donovan). Eochaidh Feidhleach died at Teamhair (Tara).

73. BRESS-NAR-LOTHAR.

For the explanation of this link in the pedigree as given by O'Hart, the reader is referred to the ancient Irish histories.

74. LUGHAIDH SRIABH-NDEARG,

"Lughaidh Riabh nDearg son of the three Finneamhnas, son of Eochaidh Feidlioch, son of Fionn" (Keating), was the ninety-eighth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 5166-5191). His wife was Dearbhorgaill (Dervorgill), daughter of Fargall, king of Lochloinn. He died of grief at her death.

75. CRIMHTHANN NIADHNAIR

son of the preceding, came to the throne by slaying Conchobhair Abhradhruadh, son of Finn File. He was the one hundredth monarch of Ireland (A. M. 5193-A. D. 9). Christ was born in the eighth year of his reign. Crimhthann "died at Dun-Crimhthann, at Edair, after returning from the famous expedition on which he had gone. It was from this expedition he brought with him the wonderful jewels, among which were a golden chariot, and a golden chess-board, (inlaid) with a hundred transparent gems, and the Cedach-Crimhthainn, which was a beautiful cloak, embroidered with gold. He brought a conquering sword, with many serpents of refined massy gold inlaid in it; a shield, with bosses of bright silver; a spear, from the wound inflicted by which no one recovered; a sling, from which no erring shot discharged; and two greyhounds, with a silver chain between them, which

chain was worth three hundred cumhals; with many other precious articles" (The Four Masters—O'Donovan).

76. FEARADHACH FINNFEACHTNACH

(Feredachus Albus Justus), son of Crimhthann, was the one hundred second monarch of Ireland (A. D. 15-36). According to the Four Masters his mother was Baine, daughter of the king of Alba, while Keating says she was "Nar Tuathchuach daughter of Loch son of Daire of Cruitheantuaith." "Good was Ireland during his time. The seasons were right tranquil. The earth brought forth its fruit; fishful its river-mouths; milkful the kine; heavy-headed the woods" (The Four Masters—O'Donovan). He died at Teamhair.

77. FIACHA FINNFOLAIDH

(Fiachus Albonum Boum, Fiacha of the white cattle), son of the preceding, was the one hundred fourth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 40-56), succeeding Fiatach Finn, whom he slew. He was slain in the slaughter of Magh-bolg, leaving an unborn son.

78. TUATHAL TEACHTMHAR

(Tuathalius Bonaventurae), was the posthumous son of Fiacha. His mother was Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba (Scotland). He was the one hundred sixth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 77-106). He was slain by Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Ulster, in Magh-Line, at Moin-am-chatha, in Dal-Araidhe.

79. FEIDHLIMIDH RECHTMHAR

(Felimius Judex), son of Tuathal, slew Mal after he had

reigned four years, and became the one hundred eighth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 111-119). His mother was Baine, daughter of Scal, "And at length this man died on his pillow" (Keating)!

80. CONN OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES.

Conn Cedcathach (Connus Centum Praeliorum) son of the foregoing, came to the throne after he had slain Cathaeir Mor. He was the one hundred tenth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 123-157). "Una daughter of the king of Lochloinn was the mother of this Conn" (Keating). He was slain by Tibraite Tireach, son of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Ulster, at Tuath-Amrois.

CHAPTER V. FROM CONN OF THE HUNDRED BATTLES TO FERGUS MOR MAC EARCA.

81. AIRT-EAN-FHEAR,

son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was the one hundred twelfth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 166-195), "and his wife was Meadhbh Leithdhearg daughter of Conan Cualann" (Keating). He fell in the battle of Magh-Mucruimhe, by Maccon and his foreigners.

82. CORMAC ULFHADA,

son of Airt, was the one hundred fifteenth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 227-266). "Forty years was Cormac, son of Airt, son of Conn, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Cleiteach, the bone of a salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the saibhradh (genii) which Maelgenn the Druid incited at him, after Cormac had turned against the Druids, on account of his adoration of God

in preference to them. Wherefore a devil attacked him, at the institution of the Druids and gave him a painful death. It was Cormac who composed Teagusc-na-Righ, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was a famous author in laws, synchronisms, and history, for it was he that established law, rule, and direction for each science, and for each covenant according to propriety; and it is his laws that governed all that adhered to them to the present time. It was this Cormac, son of Airt, also, that collected the Chroniclers of Ireland to Teamhair, and ordered them to write the chronicles of Ireland in one book, which was named the Psalter of Teamhair. In that book were (entered) the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the kings of Ireland with the kings and emperors of the world, and of the kings of the provinces with the monarchs of Ireland. In it was also written what monarchs of Ireland were entitled to (receive) from the provincial kings, and the rents and dues of the provincial kings from their subjects, from the noble to the subaltern. In it also were (described) the boundaries and meares of Ireland, from shore to shore, from the province to the cantred, from the cantred to the townland, and from the townland to the traighidh of land" (The Four Masters—O'Donovan). "And the mother of this Cormac was Eachtach daughter of Uileacthach the smith" (Keating).

83. CAIRBRE LIFFEACHAIR,

son of Cormac, was the one hundred seventeenth monarch

of Ireland (A. D. 268-284). "Eithne Ollamhdha daughter of Dunlaing son of Eanna Nia was the mother of Cairbre Lithfeachair" (Keating). He was slain in battle.

84. FIACHA SRAIBHTINE,

son of Cairbre, was the one hundred twentieth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 286-322). "Aoife, daughter of the king of the Gallghaedheal, was the wife of Fiachaidh Straibhthine, and mother of Muireadhach Tireach" (Keating). Fiacha was slain by the Collas, in the battle of Dubhchomar, in Crioch-Rois, in Breagh.

85. MUIREADHACH TIREACH.

After four years the Collas (Colla Uais and his brothers) were driven into Alba (Scotland) with three hundred along with them, by Muireadhach Tireach, who became the one hundred twenty-second monarch of Ireland (A. D. 327-356). "Muireann daughter of Fiachaidh, king of Cineal Eoghain, the wife of Muireadhach Tireach, was mother of Eochaidh Muighmheadhon" (Keating). At the end of a year the three Collas returned to Ireland, "and there lived not of their forces but thrice nine persons only. They then went to Muireadhach, having been instructed by a druid. (And) they scolded at him, and expressed evil words, that he might kill, and that it might be on him (the curse of) the finghal should alight. As he did not oppose them, they tarried with him, and were faithful to him." (The Four Masters—O'Donovan). Muireadhach was slain by Caelbhadh, son of Crunn, King of Uladh, at Portrigh, over Dabhall.

86. EOCHAIDH MUIGHMHEADHOIN.

After a rule of one year Caelbhadh was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, who became the one hundred twenty-fourth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 358-365). He is called by O'Conor, Eochodius Camporum Cultor. "And Cairrionn Chasdubh daughter of the king of Britain, another wife of Eochaidh's was the mother of Niall Naoighiallach" (Keating). Eochaidh died at Teamhair.

87. NIALL OF THE NINE HOSTAGES.

Niall Naoighiallach, "Niall of the Nine Hostages," was the one hundred twenty-sixth monarch of Ireland (A. D. 379-405). "A second wife of Niall's was Roighnach who bore him seven sons, namely Laoghaire and Eanna, Maine, Eoghan, two Connalls, and Cairbre" (Keating). It was on the occasion of one of the descents of this monarch on the coast of Armoric Gaul that the soldiers carried off with them, among other captives, a youth then in his sixteenth year, who was afterwards the chief apostle of Ireland, namely, Patrick, the son of Calphurnius. Niall was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinnseallach, at Muir n-Icht, i. e. the sea between France and England.

88. EOGHAN,

son of Niall of the Nine Hostages died in 465 of grief for Conall Gulban, his brother, and was buried at Uisce-Chain, in Inis-Eoghain.

89. MUIREADHACH,

whose son Muircheartach became monarch of Ireland, was the son of Eoghan. Of the son Keating says "Earc, daughter of Lodharn, king of Alba was the mother of Muircheartach." Hence he was frequently called Muircheartach Mor Mac Earca.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF DALRIADA, In Scotland.

The following genealogy is taken from O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees." Much of it is corroborated by the Four Masters and Keating.

Aeneas Tuirmeach-Teamrach (No. 66 in the pedigree given above), the eighty-first monarch of Ireland, who died at Tara, before Christ 324, had a son Fiachus Firmara; this Fiachus was ancestor of the Kings of Dalriada and Argyle, in Scotland.

67. Fiachus Firmara, as above.
68. Olioll Earon: his son.
69. Fearach: his son.
70. Forgo: his son.
71. Maine Mor: his son.
72. Arnold: his son.
73. Rathrean: his son.
74. Trean: son of Rathrean.
75. Rosin: his son.
76. Sin: his son.
77. Deadha: his son.
78. Iar: his son.
79. Olioll Anglonnach: his son.
80. Eugenius: his son.
81. Edersceol: son of Eugenius; who was the ninety-fifth monarch of Ireland.
82. Conaire Mor (or Conarius Magnus): his son; who was the ninety-seventh monarch of Ireland.
83. Carbry Fionn Mor: his son.
84. Daire (or Darius) Dorn Mor: his son.
85. Carbry (2) Cromcheann: his son.
86. Lughach (or Luy) Allatunn: his son.
87. Mogha Laimhe: his son.
88. Conaire (2): his son; who was the one hundred and

eleventh monarch of Ireland, and known as "Conaire Mac Mogha Laimhe." This Conaire (or Conarius) the Second, was married to Sarad, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the 110th monarch of Ireland, who began to reign A. D. 122; and Sarad was mother of Carbry Riada, the first king of Dalriada (Dal-Riada: Irish, Riada's share or portion), in Scotland.

89. Carbry Riada: son of Conaire the Second.
90. Kionga, king of Dalriada.
91. Felim Lamh-foidh: his son; king of Dalriada.
92. Eochy Fortamail: his son; king of Dalriada.
93. Fergus Uallach: his son; king of Dalriada.
94. Aeneas Feart (feartus: Irish, manly conduct; Lat. virtus): his son; king of Dalriada.
95. Eochy Mun-reamhar: his son; king of Dalriada.
96. Earc: his son; king of Dalriada.
97. Loarn: his son; and the last king of Dalriada.

This was the Loarn to assist whom in his war against the Picts, his grandson Fergus Mor Mac Earca went to Scotland, A. D. 498, or according to the Scottish chronicles, A. D. 424; and this Fergus Mor Mac Earca was the founder of the Scottish monarchy.

CHAPTER VI. FROM FERGUS MOR MAC EARCA TO KENNETH I OF SCOTLAND.

In this chapter while following the pedigree as given by O'Hart I have consulted also Holinshed's Chronicle, Hector Boece's Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland (metrical version by William Stewart), Lavoisne's Atlas (Philadelphia, 1820) and other sources.

90. FERGUS MOR MAC EARCA,

crossed over into Scotland with an army to aid his grandfather Loarn, king of Daldriada, and succeeded him as king of that country. The Lia Fail or Stone of Destiny now appears again. "When the race of Scot heard that the stone had this virtue, after Feargus the great, son

of Earc, had obtained the power of Scotland, and after he had proposed to style himself king of Scotland, he sends information into the presence of his brother Muircheartach, son of Earc, of the race of Eireamhon, who was king of Ireland at that time, to ask him to send him the stone, to sit upon, for the purpose of being proclaimed king of Scotland. Muircheartach sends the stone to him, and he was inaugurated king of Scotland on the same stone, and was the first king of the Scotic nation; and although some of the Cruithnigh, i. e. the Picts, had been styled kings of Scotland, before Feargus was made king there was not one of them full king without being under tax and under tribute to the kings of Ireland from time to time'' (Keating, Vol. I, page 207, Book I, sect. x.)*

91. DONGARDUS,

son of Fergus, succeeded his brother Eugenius II as king of Scotland, was slain in a battle with Constantine and interred in Iona.

92. EOCHY (OR ACHAIUS),

son of Donart (or Dungardus).

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*I have presented here the testimony of such historians only as corroborated the pedigree as given by O'Hart. It may be well for the reader to understand that other historians give stories entirely inconsistent with the assumption that Fergus of Scotland (No. 90) was son of Muireadach (No. 89). See Burke's statement at the beginning of Chapter VII.

93. GABHRAN,

son of Eochy. He is doubtless to be identified with the Conranus of Hector Boece (who was son and not grandson of Dongardus according to Boece), who led the left wing of the army against Hengist, married Ada, youngest sister of Aurelius Ambrosius, was crowned king on the death of his brother Congallus (Congal I) and finally murdered.

94. AIDAN

(called also Aidanus, Adamus, and Aldan), son of king Conranus, was carried to Ireland by his mother after the murder of his father, brought back by St. Columba, and crowned on the resignation of his brother Kynnatell.

95. EUGENIUS IV,

son of Aidan, succeeded to the throne on the death of Kynnethus Keir.

96. DONEWALDUS,

(or Donald), youngest son of Eugenius IV, succeeded his brother Ferquhard, made Gadwallane (Cadwallo), king of the British, restore Eufred, the son of Ethelfred, to his kingdom, and was accidentally drowned in the river Tay.

97. DONGARUS,

son of Donewaldus.

98. ETHFYN.

Boece and Holinshed give three generations here instead of one, as follows:

I. Eugenius V, son of Dongarus, succeeded on the death of his uncle Maldowyn.

II. Eugenius VII, succeeded his brother Ambirkeleth ("Ambrigillus, the Sone of the Fyft Eugenius"), married Spontana, daughter of Garnardus, king of the Picts, caused the chronicles of his country to be written, and preserved in Iona, and lastly died.

III. Ethfyn, son of Eugenius VII, succeeded Murdo (Murdocus, or Mordach).

99. ACHAIUS

(or Achayus), son of Ethfyn, succeeded Solwatheus, formed an alliance with Charlemagne, sent his brother Guillielmus, alias Gilmour, as ambassador to France and assisted Hungus, king of the Picts, against Ethalstone.

100. ALPIN

(or Alpynus), son of Achaius, defeated Feredeth at Restennot, was defeated by Brudus, beheaded and his head stuck on the walls of Camelidone, whence it was removed and interred by Iona.

CHAPTER VII. FROM KENNETH I, OF SCOTLAND, TO EDWARD I, OF ENGLAND.

My authority for this chapter is Burke's Peerage, 1900, pages cli, clii. "With all the light that the researches of Celtic scholars and historical antiquarians have lately thrown on the early history of Scotland, some obscurity still hangs over the succession of the kings of the Picts and Daldriadic Scots; our sketch of the Royal Line will, therefore, begin with the union of the Picts and Scots, under a King of Scottish race in 850. By the Celtic prin-

ciple of 'tanistry,' which prevailed in Scotland nearly to the end of the eleventh century, the succession, hereditary in a particular family, was elective among the members of that family, a preference being given to the oldest and worthiest'' (Burke).

101. KENNETH I,

called MacAlpin (son of Alpin), king of Scotland from 850 to 860.

102. CONSTANTINE I.

son of Kenneth I. reigned from 864 to 877. He fell in a battle with the Danes.

103. DONALD,

son of Constantine I, reigned from 889 to 900. He was slain in a Danish invasion.

104. MALCOLM I,

son of Donald, reigned from 942 to 954.

105. KENNETH II.

son of Malcolm I, reigned from 971 to 995.

106. MALCOLM II,

son of Kenneth II, reigned from 1005 to 1034. He had two daughters, Bethoc, who married Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, and who was mother of his successor; and ——, who married Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and was ancestress of the Sinclairs, Earls of Orkney.

107. BETHOC,

who, as noted above, married Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld.

108. DUNCAN I,

son of Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, and grandson of Mal-

STATUE OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT AT WINCHESTER.

colm II. He had three sons, Malcolm, Donald Bane, and Melmare, the last named being ancestor of the Earls of Atholl. In his reign the north and west of Scotland were conquered by the Northmen, under Thorfinn; and Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray, joining his forces to those of the invader, put Duncan to death in 1040. (See Shakespeare's Macbeth.)

109. MALCOLM III,

son of Duncan, slew Macbeth at Lumphanan, 1057. He was known as Ceanmor, or Great Head, and ascended the throne in 1058. Under him the provinces acquired by Thorfinn fell again under native rule. He married, first —Ingebiorge, widow of Thorfinn, earl of Orkney, by whom he had two sons, Duncan, afterwards king, and Donald, who predeceased him; second—in 1070, Margaret, sister of Edward Atheling, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. One of these, Matilda, married in 1100, Henry I, of England.

ANCESTRY OF MARGARET, WIFE OF MALCOLM III.

1. Egbert, king of Wessex and virtually king of England, died in 846 after a reign of 37 years. His ancestry is traced by the Saxon Chronicle as follows: "Ecgbreht (Egbert), son of Ealhmund, son of Eafa, son of Eoppa, son of Ingild, son of Cenred, son of Ceolwald, son of Cutha, son of Cuthwine, son of Ceaulin, son of Cynric, son of Cerdic," etc. Under date of 495 the Saxon Chronicle says:: "Her cuomon twegen aldormen on Bretene. Cerdic 7 Cynric his sunu, mid v. scipum, in thone stede the is gecuedon Cerdices ora. 7 thy ilcan daege gefuhton with Walum." (At this date came two noblemen into Britain, Cerdic and Cynric his son, with five ships, in the place which is called Cerdic's coast, and the same day fought with the English).

2. Ethelwolf, king of England 836-858.

3. ALFRED THE GREAT, king of England 872-901; born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849.

4. Edward I, surnamed the Elder, king of the Anglo-Saxons, reigned 901-925.

5. Edmund I, king of the Anglo-Saxons, born 922, killed by Liof 946.

6. Edgar, king of the Anglo-Saxons, born about 943, died 975.

7. Ethelred II, the Unready, king of the Anglo-Saxons. He was ruled by his wicked mother, Elfrida. During his reign London was taken by the Danish king, Sweyn. Ethelred was born 968 and died 1016.

8. Edmund II, called Ironside, king of the Anglo-Saxons; half brother of Edward the Confessor. He was the great opponent of Canute. He was born 989, and died 1017.

9. Edward, the Exile, who was the father of

10. Margaret, who married Malcolm III, of Scotland.

110. MATILDA OF SCOTLAND,

daughter of Malcolm III, married Henry I, of England, son of William I, duke of Normandy, commonly called "William the Conqueror" and Matilda his wife, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders, and granddaughter of Robert, king of France. He was born 1068, and king of England 1100-1135.

The descent of Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, from king Charlemagne, is traced as follows:

1. Pepin of Heristal, Mayor of the Palace, died 714.

2. Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, died 741.

3. Pepin the Short, King of France, died 768.

4. CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, died 814. By his wife Hildegarde, daughter of Childebrand, Duke of Suabia, he was the father of

5. Louis I, the Pious, Emperor and King of France, died 840. His second wife was Judith, daughter of Count Welpho of Altorf, of the house of Guelph. By her he was the father of

6. Charles II, the Bald, Emperor and King of France, died 877. By his second wife, Richeldis, daughter of Boso, King of Burgundy, he was the father of

7. Judith, who married Count Baldwin I, of Flanders, who ruled 858-879. Their son

8. Count Baldwin II, of Flanders, who ruled 879-918, married Alfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great of England. Their son

9. Count Arnulf I, of Flanders, reigned 918-964, and married Adela, daughter of Heribert II, of Vermandois. His son

10. Baldwin III, of Flanders, died 962, married Matilda, daughter of Conrad II, of Burgundy. His son

11. Count Arnulf II, of Flanders, reigned 973-988, married Rosalie, daughter of Berenger II, Duke of Italy. His son

12. Count Baldwin IV, of Flanders, reigned 988-1036, married Eleanor, daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. His son

13. Count Baldwin V, of Flanders, reigned 1036-1064, mar- France, and Constance of Provence. Their daughter

14. Matilda (Maud) married William the Conqueror.

111. MATILDA OF ENGLAND,

daughter of Henry I and Matilda, married Goeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou.

112. HENRY II,

son of Goeffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, born 1133, died 1189, king of England 1154-1189, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of William, duke of Aquitaine, and divorced wife of Louis VII, of France.

113. JOHN,

son of Henry II and Eleanor, born 1167, died 1216, king of England 1199-1216, married Isabella, daughter of Aymer, count of Angouleme.

114. HENRY III,

son of John and Isabella, born 1207, died 1272, king of England 1216-1272, married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence.

115. EDWARD I,

son of Henry III and Eleanor, born 1239, died 1307, king of England 1272-1307. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III, of Castile.

CHAPTER VIII. FROM EDWARD I, OF ENGLAND, TO JOHN WHITNEY, THE EMIGRANT.

My authority for the present chapter is Melville's English Ancestry of John Whitney, 1896. In this book his ancestry is traced back by other lines also to the English kings.

116. ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND,

daughter of Edward I and Eleanor, married Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord high constable. He was killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, March 16, 1321.

117. AGNES DE BOHUN,

daughter of Humphrey of Bohun and Elizabeth of England, married Robert de Ferrers, Second Baron Ferrers of Chartley. He was son of John, first baron and grandson of Robert, eighth earl of Derby. Summoned to parliament February 25, 1342. At battle of Crecy, 1346. Died 1347.

118. JOHN DE FERRERS,

son of Robert and Agnes, third baron of Chartley, was in the wars of Gascony, 1350. Died April 2, 1367. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rolf, first Earl of Stafford, who had a principal command in the van of Crecy.

119. ROBERT DE FERRERS,

son of John and Elizabeth, fourth baron of Chartley. Died March 13, 1413. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward, Lord Le Despencer.

120. EDMUND DE FERRERS,

son of Robert and Margaret, fifth baron of Chartley, was a participant in most of the great victories of Henry V. He died 1436. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Lord Roche.

121. WILLIAM DE FERRERS,

son of Edmund and Eleanor, sixth baron of Chartley, died 1450. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hamon Belknap, Knight.

122. ANNE DE FERRERS,

only child of William and Elizabeth, married Sir Walter Devereux, Knight, Baron Ferrers in right of his wife. He was killed at Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485.

123. KATHERINE DEVEREUX,

daughter of Walter and Anne, married Sir James Baskerville, of Eardisley, Knight, several times sheriff of Herefordshire, banneret on the battlefield of Stoke, 1487, Knight of the Bath at coronation of Henry VII.

124. SIR WALTER BASKERVILLE,

son of James and Katherine, of Eardisley, knight; sheriff of Herefordshire; Knight of the Bath, 1501; married Anne, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkyn ap Philipp of Pencoyd.

125. SIR JAMES BASKERVILLE,

son of Sir Walter and Anne, of Eardisley, Knight, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Breynton, by Sybil, daughter and coheir of Simon Milbourne.

126. SYBIL BASKERVILLE,

daughter of Sir James and Elizabeth, married Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, &c., Knight. Dubbed in October, 1553, the day after Queen Mary's coronation. Summoned before the Privy Council in 1555 and 1559, Member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1559. Died August 5, 1567.

127. ROBERT WHITNEY,

of Whitney, &c., son of Sir Robert and Sybil, mentioned in will of his father, and also in inquisition taken after the latter's death. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Guillims (or Dugllm).

128. THOMAS WHITNEY,

of Westminster, gentleman, son of Robert and Elizabeth. Buried in St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Bray of Westminster. Buried in St. Margaret's September 25, 1629.

CHAPTER IX. . FROM JOHN WHITNEY THE EMIGRANT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

129. JOHN WHITNEY,

son of Thomas and Mary, was baptized July 20, 1592. He came to America on the Elizabeth and Ann, Roger Cooper master, in 1635, with his wife and five sons. They set-

tled in Watertown, in the Massachusetts colony, in June, 1635. Admitted freeman, March 3, 1636. Selectman, 1637. Town clerk, 1655. Appointed constable, 1641. He died June 1, 1673 at Watertown. His wife Elinor, born in England, died in Watertown May 11, 1659. He married Judith Clement, Sept. 29, 1659. His will and the inventory of his estate may be found in the Whitney Genealogy by Pierce. There are two families of Whitneys in this country, the other branch, the Connecticut Whitneys, being descended from Henry who came later on and was distantly if any related to John. John Whitney was ancestor of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy, and William Dwight Whitney, of Yale university. He was the first Whitney in America.

Children:

1. Mary, bap. Eng., May 23, 1619; d. young.
2. John, b. Eng., 1620; m. Ruth Reynolds.
3. Richard, b. Eng., 1626; m. Martha Coldam.
4. Nathaniel, b. Eng., 1627; nothing further known.
5. Thomas, b. Eng., 1629; m. Mary Kedall (Kettle).
6. Jonathan, b. Eng., 1634; m. Lydia Jones.
7. Joshua, b. Wat., July 5, 1635; m. Lydia ——, Mary ——, and Abigail Tarball.
8. Caleb, b. Wat., July 12, 1640; d. buried 12 (5) 1640.
9. Benjamin, b. Wat., June 6, 1643; m. Jane —— and Mary Poor.

References:

Hotten's Original Lists,
Pierce's Whitney Genealogy, pages 19-22,
and those named under the next number.

130. JOHN WHITNEY,

born in England, 1620; resided in Watertown; married 1642 Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Robert of Watertown, Wethersfield and Boston. He was admitted freeman May 26, 1647, ae 23; was selectman 1673-80. He died Oct. 12, 1692.

Children:

1. John, b. Sept. 17, 1643; m. Elizabeth Harris.
2. Ruth, b. Apr. 15, 1645; m., 1, John Shattuck, 2, Enoch Lawrence.
3. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 1, 1646; m. Sarah Hagar.
4. Samuel, b. July 26, 1648; m. Mary Bemis.
5. Mary, b. April 29, 1650; d. unm. after 1693.
6. Joseph, b. Jan. 15, 1651; m. Martha Beach.
7. Sarah, b. March 17, 1653; m. Daniel Harrington.
8. Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1656; m. Daniel Warren.
9. Hannah, b. ——; unm. in 1693.
10. Benjamin, b. June 28, 1660; m. Abigail Hagar and Elizabeth ——.

References:

Pierce's Whitney Genealogy, pages 22-23.
Bond's History of Watertown, p. 643.
American Ancestry, V. 120.
Savage's Dictionary, iv. 529.

CHARLEMAGNE.

Whitney's Descendants of John and Elinor Whitney, p. 12.

Watertown Records (published 1900), passim.

Farmer's Register (1829), p. 315.

Heywood's Westminster, Mass., p. 917.

131. ELIZABETH WHITNEY,

born in Watertown, June 9, 1656, married Daniel Warren of Watertown, born Oct. 6, 1653, son of Daniel Warren and Mary Barron, and grandson of John Warren the emigrant.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16, 1679; d. Feb. 4, 1695-6.
2. Ruth, b. Oct. 15, 1681; m. Samuel Bigelow.
3. Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1683-4; d. young.
4. Daniel, b. Apr. 30, 1686.
5. Sarah, bap. Dec. 14, 1701; m. July 5, 1710, Daniel Galusha.
6. Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1690-1; m. John Bemis, Jr.
7. Jonas, b. July 25, 1695.
8. Jonas, b. Apr. 30, 1697; m. Elizabeth Severance.
9. Deliverance, b. Oct. 10, 1699; m. Josiah Coolidge.
10. Mary, bap. May 2, 1703.

References:

Bond's History of Watertown, pages 619-626.

132. JONAS WARREN,

born in Watertown, April 30, 1697, married Oct. 2, 1719, Elizabeth Severance (Seaverns), daughter of Samuel Seaverns and Rebecca Stratton. She was born Oct. 20,

1700. He seems to have removed to Westboro where the following children are recorded:

1. Marah, b. Nov. 26, 1719.
2. Elijah, b. Dec. 23, 1721; m. Rebecca Hicks.
3. Jonas, b. Feb. 23, 1724, "Jr."; m. Hannah Forbush.
4. Samuel, b. Dec. 14, 1725, drowned, 1727.
5. Aaron, bap. Dec. 24, 1727.
6. Samuel, b. Nov. 9, 1729.
7. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1731.
8. Sarah, b. Jan. 13, 1733-4; m. Seth Morse, Jr.
9. Abner, b. June 9, 1736; d. Feb. 5, 1761.
10. Anna, bap. May 21, 1738; m. Seth Gaspit.
11. Levi, b. Mar. 29, 1741; m. Deborah Partridge.

References:

Bond's History of Watertown, pages 960-963, 425.

133. JONAS WARREN, JR.,

born at Westboro, Feb. 23, 1724, married June 19, 1746, Hannah Forbush. She was descended from Daniel Forbes, which name is variously spelled Fobes, Forbes, Forbush and Furbish. On the records at Cambridge it is spelled ffarabas! The following from the Upton, Mass., records, furnishes probably an incomplete list only of children:

1. Jonas, b. June 19, 1752; m. Mary Ober.
2. Elisha, b. Dec. 18, 1754.
3. Hannah, b. Aug. 19, 1758; d. Feb. 26, 1777.
4. Sarah, b. Nov. 5, 1760.
5. Abner, b. March 27, 1763; m. Hephzibah Jackson.

6. Solomon, b. July 15, 1766; m. Molly Perham.

References:

Upton Records (published 1904).

Forbes Genealogy.

134. JONAS WARREN, 3D,

born at Upton, July 19 (the family Bible says July, the town records June), 1752, married Feb. 1, 1770, Mary Ober, who was born July 20, 1753, daughter of Ebenezer Ober and Hannah Fisk. He was corporal in Capt. Robert Taft's* company, Col. Silas Wheelock's regiment, which marched on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775. He served through the entire period of the Revolutionary war. In the census of 1790 Jonas Warren and his father-in-law Ebenezer Ober were residing at Townshend, Vt. Jonas Warren died Oct. 26, 1821, and his wife Mary, May 28, 1843.

Children:

1. Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1771.
2. Charlotte, b. July 16, 1774 ("Lottie" in Bible record).
3. Jonas, b. Feb. 27, 1777.
4. Levi, b. May 26, 1779.
5. Anna, b. Nov. 15, 1781 (town record says Oct. 15).
6. Hannah, b. July 31, 1784.

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*Not only were the Warrens and Tafts near neighbors in Massachusetts, but both families took part in the migration to Townshend, Vermont, where Ezra Ober, brother of Mary above, married Eunice Taft, and where Judge Alphonso Taft, father of president William Howard Taft, was born.

7. Elijah, b. March 31, 1787.
8. Sarah, b. May 18, 1789.
9. Lydia, b. Sept. 2, 1791.
10. Comfort, b. March 9, 1795.
11. Grace, b. Aug. 27, 1797.
12. Hiram, b. March 10, 1800.

As Anna is the last child on the Upton records, it would seem that Jonas removed before 1784.

References:

Upton Records (published 1904).
U. S. Census 1790, Vermont volume.
Family Bible.

135. SARAH FORBUSH WARREN,

born May 18, 1789, at Newfane, Vt.; married Aug. 12, 1810 Rufus Allen son of Robert Allen and Rhoda Cady, born at Shutesbury, Mass., Sept. 22, 1787; he died at Wallingford, Vt., Sept. 30, 1879, and his wife Oct. 12, 1862. Soon after removing to Wallingford he taught school for several years, receiving five dollars per month the first year, and ten dollars per month for the second year. Later he devoted himself to his trade of shoemaking.

Children, born in Wallingford:

1. Laura Warner, b. Aug. 11, 1811; m. Levi P. York.
2. Lucretia Smead, b. July 29, 1813; m. Crispin B. Edgerton.
3. Rufus Cady, b. May 4, 1817; twice married.
4. Alvina, b. March 8, 1820; m. Thomas C. York.

5. Betsey, b. Dec. 8, 1822; m. Lansford W. Congdon.

6. Rhoda Anderson, b. June 27, 1826; m. John Tabor Congdon.

7. Albert Marsh, b. May 30, 1829; m. Margaret E. Davis.

References:

Allen's Allen Genealogy, 1905.

Allen's Cady Genealogy, 1910.

Family Bible.

136. LAURA WARNER ALLEN,

born in Wallingford, Vt., Aug. 11, 1811; married April 13, 1830, Levi Philander York, born in Wallingford Oct. 29, 1806, the son of Jonathan York and Sarah Kinney. He was a carpenter and joiner. His wife died in Wallingford Feb. 9, 1875, after which (1883) he removed to Waterman, Illinois, where he died May 20, 1887.

Children, born at Wallingford:

1-3. Died in infancy.

4. Marshall (an adopted son), b. Oct. 17, 1835; m. Sophia Fales.

5. Lura Ann, b. Apr. 6, 1838; m. Harvey D. Congdon.

6. Rufus Allen, b. March 8, 1841; twice married.

7. Augusta Alvina, b. March 27, 1843; m. George G. Congdon.

8. Ella Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1846; m. Chauncey H. Starkey.

137. AUGUSTA ALVINA YORK,

born at Wallingford, Vt., March 27, 1843, married Feb. 14, 1867, George Griffith Congdon, born at Wallingford, Vt., Feb. 29, 1828, son of James H. Congdon and Lydia Brock. Mrs. Congdon was a teacher before marriage. Mr. Congdon came to Illinois in 1854 and to DeKalb county that state 1856. He was a teacher both in Vermont and Illinois. In Illinois he was a farmer, and justice of the peace from 1881 to the time of his death. He had also held the office of town clerk, constable, and tax-collector. He was a soldier in the Civil War, Co. K, 105th Illinois volunteers. He died April 20, 1908. Mrs. Congdon is living (1910).

Children, born, first at Wallingford, others at Waterman:

1. Lillian, b. Nov. 23, 1867; d. Dec. 8, 1867.
2. George Edward, b. Feb. 25, 1869.
3. William Allen, b. Nov. 24, 1870.
4. John Solon, b. Feb. 12, 1873; m. Ellen A. Kellogg.
5. Carrie Perry, b. April 14, 1876; m. William F. Congdon.

138. GEORGE EDWARD CONGDON,

born at Waterman, Illinois, Feb. 25, 1869; graduate Sugar Grove School June 18, 1886; taught school 1886-1893; student Morgan Park Academy, 1893-95; at University of Chicago, 1895-99; A. B., University of Chicago, April 1, 1899; teacher of mathematics, Sac City Institute, Sac City, Iowa, 1901-1906; Hiawatha Academy, 1906-to date;

genealogist; historian of the DeKalb County Old Settlers' Association 1894-to date; president of DeKalb County Historical Society, 1900; member New England Historic Genealogical Society, Illinois State Historical Society, and Kansas State Historical Society.

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